

Faktor risiko terjadinya luka tusuk jarum atau benda tajam lainnya pada dokter gigi di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tangerang Selatan = Risk factors for needle stick injury or other sharps object on the dentist at public health centers in South Tangerang

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Abstrak

Dokter gigi berisiko tertusuk jarum atau benda tajam lainnya yang berpotensi tertular penyakit infeksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menjelaskan faktor-faktor risiko terjadinya luka tusuk jarum atau benda tajam lainnya. Desain penelitian adalah cross sectional study dengan pendekatan semi kuantitatif. Sampel penelitian adalah seluruh populasi dokter gigi (39 orang) di puskesmas Tangerang Selatan. Hasil telitian mendapatkan kebanyakan (87,2%) responden berpengetahuan baik, sebagian besar (89,7%) mempunyai sikap yang baik, namun masih ada hampir setengahnya (41,0%) tidak mempunyai keterampilan yang baik. Sedangkan fasilitas poliklinik gigi lebih dari setengahnya (68,0%) tidak baik, dan hampir semuanya (96,0%) tidak mempunyai SOP tindakan gigi, sedangkan menurut persepsi responden kebanyakan (82,1%) tidak ada pengawasan. Disarankan harus dilatih dan dibina tentang teknik pencegahan tertusuk jarum atau benda tajam, serta mempertimbangkan rasio dokter gigi dan jumlah pasien agar mengurangi tekanan waktu kerja bagi dokter gigi. Faktor penunjang berupa fasilitas, SOP dan pengawasan masih perlu ditingkatkan.

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Dentists are at risk of needle stick injury or other sharps object that potentially get infectious diseases. This study aimed to determine the risk factors of needle stick injury or other sharps. The study design was cross sectional study with semiquantitative approach. The sample was the entire population of dentists at Public Health Centers in South Tangerang. Results found most of the respondents (87.2%) were knowledgeable, most (89.7%) had a good attitude, but there were still nearly half (41.0%) with no good skills. While the dental clinic facility more than half (68.0%) was not good, and almost all (96.0%) had no Standard Operating of dental procedure, while according to the perception of most respondents (82.1%) there was no supervision. It was suggested to traine and to nurture about needle stick injury or sharps prevention techniques, as well as considering the ratio of dentists and the number of patients in order to reduce the pressure of the working time for dentists. Contributing factors such as facilities, SOP and supervision still needed to be improved.